

# The Lacombe Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916

\$1.00 PER YEAR

## Big Battle Imminent on British Front

London, April 4.—The Times military correspondent, in an account of a visit to Verdun and the French front, predicts the development shortly of a big battle on the British front.

"The Germans," says the correspondent, "have their army distributed in two great masses, one in front of the British and the other around Verdun. The first group numbers 34 divisions and the latter 30 divisions. The strength of the line in France is thus halved."

"From this distribution one must suppose that the Germans either expect to attack the British or expect the British to attack them."

## POWDER FACTORY EXPLODES; OVER 200 CASUALTIES

London, April 4.—The explosion of a powder factory in Kent has caused the death or injury of 200 persons. It was announced officially today.

The following statement was given out:

"The ministry of munitions reports with great regret that during the weekend a serious fire broke out in a powder factory, which led to a series of explosions in the works. The fire was purely accidental. It was discovered at midday, and the last of the explosions took place shortly after two in the afternoon."

The approximate number of casualties is 200."

## PLOTTED TO WRECK WELLAND CANAL

New York, March 31.—Captain Hans Tauscher, an officer in the German navy, husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, and said to be the head of the Tauscher Arms company of this city, as well as the representative of the Krupps, was arrested here yesterday by federal authorities on a warrant charging conspiracy to set on foot a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of destroying or damaging the Welland canal.

It is also alleged that the defendants obtained a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives, and that on or about September 14, 1914, all the defendants except Tauscher left New York, carrying the dynamite in suitcases, and proceeded by rail to Niagara Falls, where the idea was abandoned.

Tauscher was taken before United States Commissioner Haughton. He entered a plea of not guilty, and was held under a bond of \$25,000 for examination on April 16.

## SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST PROHIBITION LEADER IN B. C.

Victoria, B. C., March 30.—T. D. Cavan, member of the legislature for Granbrook, made sensational charges this afternoon in the house against Geo. J. Hammond, one of the best-known heads of the prohibition movement.

Mr. Cavan, who is not regarded as a prohibitionist, moved that Mr. Hammond be summoned before the bar of the house to show his authority for a statement he made at a meeting in Port Hawke. On that occasion Mr. Hammond was reported in the Province as having said that he had been told that the liquor interests had amassed a fund of \$300,000 at Victoria for fighting purposes. Mr. Hammond added:

"I think Mr. Bowes can be well put the bill through, but we have to keep our forces intact, lest some of the members think it better to come back with

some money instead of with repudiation."

Mr. Cavan said he had obtained from the library a copy of a book entitled "Gold Bricks of Finance," an American publication, alleged to contain an expose of confidence men and their methods. He said that this volume contained a history, alleged to be of the career of Mr. Hammond, in which charges of wire-tapping, confidence games, and conducting a bucket shop were freely made. Mr. Hammond's name he said was frequently used in connection with alleged notorious operations of one O. M. Stone, a confidence man.

Messrs. Paoley, Williams, and Thompson, all supported the resolution, but the premier, while stating that he was glad that the matter had been brought in, in such a way as would call the attention of the country to the statement of Mr. Hammond, the people would be able to judge for themselves that there was nothing in the story. He thought the publicity which the denial would now gain would meet the needs of the case, and asked Mr. Cavan to withdraw his motion, which was done.

## AMERICANS SWOOP DOWN UPON VILLA

El Paso, Texas, March 31.—Four hundred cavalrymen, under the command of Col. George A. Dodd, galloping down from the granite slopes of the great continental divide, have fallen on the main body of Francisco Villa's bandits at the San Geronimo ranch, scattering them in many directions and driving the bandit chief, wounded and crippled, to seek a hiding place in the mountains. Villa was hunted from danger by carriage. The fight opened at six o'clock in the evening of March 29, and continued for several hours.

Col. Dodd, with picked troops of the 7th and 10th Cavalry, fell upon the unsuspecting Villa camp, where 500 bandits effected the massacre of 172 Carranza soldiers two days previously at Guadalajara.

Villa, shot through the leg and with one hip shattered, was hurried from the scene, barely in time to escape the onslaught of the Americans. The bandits made a brief but fruitless stand before Col. Dodd and his troops. Then they broke and fled, leaving 31 dead on the field, including the commander, Gen. Elizario Hernández.

Two machine guns, a number of horses, rifles, ammunition and equipment fell into the hands of the Americans. Among the known wounded is Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant in the Columbus raid. The American casualties were four privates wounded.

The United States soldiers drove the enemy before them into the wilderness of mountain peak, desert and canyon. They halted only after the chase had led them ten miles and the fugitives were scattered into little bands of half a dozen men each.

Villa's career has ended; his power has been broken. His death or capture is only a question of days, perhaps only hours. Since the inevitable conclusion reached here, little by little, the details of "Dodd's Ride" through the mountains wastes in which he has sought refuge.

## VILLA FAR AWAY

San Antonio, Texas, April 4.—Official admission of the belief that Villa has fled far beyond the American forces, and now is operating south of Chihuahua, was made at General Funston's headquarters today.

Washington, April 4.—General Funston advised the war department today he was sending more troops into Mexico from Columbus, to protect the line of communication with General Pershing. He did not state whether any additional troops had been sent forward to the military base.

## Many Dead in Wreck Near Cleveland

Cleveland, March 29.—With a toll of at least 30 dead and forty or more injured, federal and state officials and officials of the railway company began today an investigation into the cause that led early this morning to one of the most disastrous wrecks that has occurred in this state in a dozen years, and one of the worst in the history of the New York Central system.

Three trains, including the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound, the New York Central's palatial flyer, and two sections of No. 86, known as the Chicago Pittsburg Limited, eastbound, were together in collision near Amherst, Ohio, 37 miles west of Cleveland.

Reports generally credit were that the first and second sections of No. 86 were proceeding at a rapid rate, and at some points were only a mile or so apart. The second section crashed into the first section, and the Twentieth Century plunged into the wreckage of the first two trains, which bulged over from the parallel tracks, and the three were thrown into an indescribable mass.

The great coaches and engines of No. 86 were toppled over, and wreckage was piled 30 feet in the air. The cars were smashed to junks. Fourteen coaches were turned.

The Twentieth Century, notwithstanding its impact with the debris from the other trains, emerged almost unscathed and proceeded on its western journey, its passengers uninjured except for a severe shaking up.

A pall of fog from Lake Erie had settled down over northern Ohio, and the night was of most inky darkness. This, with the alleged failure of a tower man to do his duty under the rules, was ascribed by some of the railroad officials as the cause of the wreck. The tower man, it was said, had been without sleep most of the time since Sunday night, his wife being ill and requiring his attention when he was not on duty.

A block signal lies at the bottom of the doubt that existed tonight as to the real cause of the wreck.

W. F. Schaff, district superintendent of the New York Central lines, said today:

"The tower man can have nothing to do with the cause of the wreck. The explanation lies between the engineers and the block signal system.

"We tested out the block signal system after the wreck, and found it working perfectly."

## HOW SOME UNIFORMS WERE MADE OF SHODDY

Ottawa, April 4.—Further details came to the alleged practice on the part of the Auburn Woolen Mills Company, Limited, Peterboro, Ont., of employing shoddy in the manufacture of khaki garments for the Canadian militia department, was given yesterday before the Davidson war contracts commission by George Graves of Peterboro, a former employee.

Graves charged that the company had commenced making garments of about 50 per cent. shoddy almost as soon as their tender was accepted. Samples of the cloth were produced by counsel to the commission and handed to Graves for examination. Some of these samples he declared were 50 per cent. shoddy; others were first-class material.

## THE 151ST BATTALION

The ranks of the local platoon of the 151st Battalion are filling rapidly, and no better class of men has been recruited in Alberta. Lt. Col. Arnott has been fortunate enough to fill his battalion with men of equal physique he has a body of men

second to none in Canada. Light Clowes, officer in command here, has in the short time since recruiting began, got his men in splendid training, and when the uniforms arrive in the course of a few days we will all have to take off our hats to Lacombe's Own. This platoon is formed almost entirely of young men whose homes are in Lacombe and district, and it is a credit to this locality. The boys are all enjoying the life, and hoping for the day when they will receive their orders to start for the battle-fields of Europe. That they will get a good account of themselves goes without saying. Those who have enlisted to date

Sgt. A. M. Dick, Corp. W. Birthman, Corp. Earl Halpin, Lance-Corporal J. McDonald, Lance-Corp. G. Hutchison.

## Privates

J. Peterson T. Hutchison  
O. O. Beebe E. C. Crooker  
W. Barker E. C. Crooker  
P. Welsh M. D. Hudkins  
H. L. Ritz E. Farr  
J. A. Millar W. G. Kent  
C. B. Shaver G. O. Nicholson  
J. P. Cloutman A. W. Driscoll  
J. V. Ritz A. F. Fizzell  
H. Fizzell T. Cheeseman  
S. E. Brewster E. J. French  
G. C. Calkins A. M. Montgomery  
M. L. Cole V. G. Duffy  
C. Grant A. Barker  
J. Spinck G. W. White  
J. L. Jones J. Parkinson  
G. Mason N. E. Bradshaw  
H. G. King O. Whitfield  
L. E. Fry E. M. Jones  
J. L. Nelson N. L. McLeod  
P. Simpson W. F. McCutcheon  
R. A. Flack G. D. McMillan  
R. Mason T. G. Beattie  
O. M. Conrad H. E. Bullock  
H. Tyrrell C. Short  
B. Johnson H. Fizzell  
Drill Instructor—Sergt. Harley

Wednesday evening last being the 21st anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the local platoon in question was decorated very pleasantly by a sergeant at the White Lunch, Lieut. Clowes and the non-coms of the platoon being present. After the supper had been disposed of, the platoon presented Sergt. Hardy with a nicely engraved silver cigarette case as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the boys. The Sergt. made a fitting acknowledgement of the gift. Sergt. Hardy has been drill instructor here for the last month, and the platoon is sorry to learn that he is leaving for Calgary in the near future, where he will take a course of instruction in musketry.

All the Alberta Battalions have their own individual war song, and you can get them in sheet music in the cities where they are stationed. The last to hand is the song of "Alberta's Best Battalion—the 151st." C. Burridge is the author, and the boys sing it to the tune of "The British Grenadiers."

Alberta's best battalion has picked the best of chaps, You see them often marching With "One-Five-One" on their caps.

From her cities and her farms they came.

Prepared to face the worst Alberta sends her greetings To her hundred and Fifty-Five.

They're waiting true to say, To journey o'er to France And won't they hug the Kaiser If they but get the chance.

They wish that with their comrades, They there had dispersed, They'll start the Kaiser shouting, Gott strafe the One-Fifty-First."

God speed to Colonel Arnott, Who's a soldier through and through;

God speed to all his officers, Non-coms, and privates too, Throughout this grand old platoon.

This fact has been dispersed—Alberta's best battalion's The Hundred and Fifty-First.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledged with thanks, the sum of \$6.50, with

donated by the ladies of Lachlanvar; also the \$2 given by Mrs. Metcalfe, and the \$7.50 proceeds of entertainment at Jack Fish by the Literary Society.

The Red Cross acknowledges with thanks, the big parcel of shirts and socks sent in from Wittenburg. The Society wishes to thank Mr. Garner and the stage-drivers for carrying their parcels free of charge.

Will anyone who was notified by Edmonton that he had not paid up for February 29th please pay no further attention to the notice. Mrs. Tett has since received a letter saying those in Lacombe who contributed have been duly credited with the amount given, \$108.60 was the total for that day.

The Red Cross has received acknowledgement from Calgary for the three bales sent, also for \$258.60 in cash.

Calgary, April 1, 1916. Mrs. Tett, Red Cross Branch, Lacombe, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Tett,—Your shipment arrived on March 25th, and we were very much pleased with it, especially the dressing gowns. These were excellent, and some of the best we have received here, and the roller bandages were the best we have received at any depot.

Would you please ask your workers to write the words Personal Property Bag on the white label on these bags; these let flats blank.

I remain, yours very truly, Mary E. WAAGEN,

Hon. Superintendent of Supplies, Alberta Provincial Branch.

## 290,000 Enlisted in Canada

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Robert Borden, standing in the house to-day in reply to a question by Mr. Marcil regarding the decision to raise 500,000 men, said the government always took pains to get the views of the war office in regard to what Canada should do in the matter of raising troops, or giving other assistance. He said that nothing had happened to cause the government to change its mind as to authorizing the enlistment of 500,000 men. The time necessary to raise this number would depend on conditions, including the demands of agricultural and other industries. He said that it took six months to get infantry units ready for action, and longer for other units.

The prime minister added 290,000 men had been enlisted, of whom 112,000 were in Britain or at the front, 135,000 in Canada, 22,000 casualties, and 21,700 wastage. The total expenditure to the end of February last for war purposes was \$187,000,000.

The prime minister read a cable which he had received from the minister of militia, stating that the report that Brigadier-General Curry was behind Ypres at the time of the battle of St. Julien was not correct. He was behind the British lines, and was there for a perfectly good reason.

## FLAGS WILL FLY ON ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JULIEN

Ottawa, March 30.—The government is issuing an order that the flag must be flown at the masthead on all government buildings in Canada on the anniversary of the battle of St. Julien, April 22. The wish is expressed that the anniversary of the day when the Canadian first division won undying honor for themselves and for Canada should be generally observed.

## MANITOBA'S VOTE

Winnipeg, April 4.—Complete returns of the referendum vote on prohibition held March 13 last show 48,936 votes for the Manitoba temperance act and 25,293 against, a majority of 23,643. In the far northern constituency of Churchill and Nelson 30 out of the 37 votes cast were against prohibition. The only other constituencies giving adverse majorities were North Winnipeg and St. Boniface, both by very small margins.

## HOLLAND HEARS HEAVY FIRING

Copenhagen, April 4, via London, April 5, (12.48 a.m.).—A naval engagement of some kind took place Monday in the Kattegat, according to dispatches received here from Kullen, Sweden.

About noon, the dispatches say, a terrific cannonade was heard from the sea, and two hours later a German torpedo boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

## GERMAN MACHINE IS BROUGHT TO GROUND

London, April 4.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Yesterday a German machine was shot down by one of our aviators behind our lines south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were both killed."

HOLLAND CLOSES GERMAN FRONTIER

Rome, via London, April 4.—Wireless reports from Zurich state that Holland has closed all her available forces there.

## Sanitation in the Poultry Yard

By A. P. MARSH, Niagara Falls, Canada  
Breeder, Niagara White  
Worondale

These days when the beneficial cold season is holding dormant most of the microbes that go to make up the many diseases of poultry, when the same spread of disease and trouble on, is apt to overlook almost entirely the question of sanitation. And yet where the disease is not the cause, and where how persistent the appearance of chicken pox or any similar epidemic is to itself in the same coops and surroundings, the same trouble may prevail. Year after year, trouvés will repeat themselves with no apparent cause just for lack of sufficient attention.

Consider the houses with her regular twice-yearly housecleaning, and all the other sanitary measures; to the same extent, however, may be min, but to positively prevent its existence, anywhere, throughout the household. Just imagine a house kept year after year in such a state of unsanitary condition, and you can imagine the condition of health of the occupants? And it is comparatively speaking just the same, though the trouble may not be so great, but the result is the same. Can any degree of success be expected at all if consideration is not given to the most necessary matter?

In the case of the poultry work this matter is of the very greatest importance. The young chicks will be made or made right from the time they are hatched until the time they are matured. Foods and materials will be seriously wasted if conditions are not kept as sanitary as possible for the bird's security, the more out of them. Trouvés that often seem to be a conundrum could be traced away to unsanitary conditions when other reasons are given as the cause of the difficulty.

Suppose we follow the chick from the time it is hatched until it reaches the point of maturity, and pay constant attention to this question of sanitation will very much help in the final result. Possibly nothing quite half so important as the condition of unsanitary conditions which usually accompany an effort to carry out more than the facilities available will allow. In the first place, the conditions of the birds, and everything about the place such as to be as sanitary as could be expected in a chicken run, will be the problem of the day. Trouvés are not to be expected in the machine embryo under a hen or in the machine machine, wholesome conditions will add materially to the general result. The birds must have a clean place to live in, to be thoroughly dusted so as to free her of all vermin and this condition must be kept up throughout the hatch. If the eggs are not cleaned and care must be taken to see that the birds have proper access to dusting material and nature's cleaner.

In the case of the incubator, it must be thoroughly disinfected before starting, and many even the eggs intended for hatching are to be disinfected of dispensing all germs or breeders of trouble on being subjected to the heat of the machine. Each new hatch must be carefully handled, and the care of preventing harmful possibilities from decaying particles that adhere or are released from the eggs must be observed. Each new hatch must be handled with clean hands or they may become clogged with oil filling the pores and preventing satisfactory breathing of the chicks. Any trouble that can be called unsanitary must be removed and operations must be carried on in a strictly clean way or infections and trouble on the chick's start hard to make up during its later growth.

The little chicks! What a tender thing they are! What a tender heart it seems when nothing but right treatment is given it. No wonder women excel in this side of the poultry business. The motherhood in the motherly virtue they seem to sense the requirements of the helpless little chicks much more naturally than the men. They want them some common grain and let them run, feed sleepy, undigestible food or let them get soaking wet and induce a condition of diarrhea. That would be most unnatural with the considerate natures bestowed upon them. No, every little detail to make the chicks comfortable, when warm and warm is provided and the little felons thrive and grow in contentment under constant care.

From the start, they want everything sweet and clean. The best food procurable will not grow good chicken unless the conditions are right. So far as we have been able to ascertain, and all fowl devouring insects to propagate and multiply into a thriving colony that will surely carry out the possibilities for the chicks. When we start out the young chicks we like to give them the sweetest of litter to work in and when we cover over the alights if they are confined this gives a new mown effect and all the little felons seem to enjoy it. All coops must be built with a well-constructed and insulated with a coal tar product. To insure the chicks from insects of any kind they are "spotted" with oil, and all the little ones with the finger a little in the fluff around the vent and on the top of the head. This is done every week until they are about a week old. The first time the hen is furnished the first day and next bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry is supplied giving them small pieces of bread to eat. This is done at the same time trying to prevent any small pieces being left about to get dirty, decayed and be eaten.

When the chicks are really scalded out, and only boiled water given the little chicks. No harmful element can then be found in the water to hurt them. The water is scalded which helps keep all surroundings always in a sweet, clean condition. Dry feeds, so largely advocated, are very bad for the chicks. We believe that no decaying matter will be left about as was often the case with overfeeding sloppy foods. Consequently the chicks must be fed a diet of a good dry ration than to try the wet mash, which there is no doubt the good feeder can use to immense advantage.

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

### Buying A Horse

Reading the Character of a Horse in Its Face

Usually, the first brood or two will have excellent treatment and have plenty of room. They will thrive and grow well, but the same is not true when conditions become congested and arrangements made so that these later arrivals will have the same broods? Using the same corps for brood after brood or leaving the same birds in a coop which is only large enough for the first, can cause trouble and not disease that will make the brood joint when the birth of the chicks so that they are never amount to the same as where all conditions are perfect.

So often do people who raise a brood of chicks, get the best result of good results in the raising, and when they try to raise as many as they can hatch, will have the difference in the brood, which is the reason the later ones receive make it absolutely impossible for them to make anything like the progress made when the first brood is raised. A judge of character of a man from his facial expression, is as easy as it is to see our faces give us away to the observer. Such judgment isn't infallible but it goes a long way. Just so with a horse, and when you are buying a horse, by looking at his face, what sort of character he is. Hey Jim, trot out that dog nosed horse.

One of the helpers brought from the stable a spirited, handsome looking animal.

"Now," the stern master continued, "you know I mean I that determine the reason for this difference will be quite apparent, but I will tell you, this good all round animal for anyone who wants a good working horse."

"Now, here's a horse with a perfectly straight face. He is a fine horse, but I should not advise anyone who is not familiar with horses to buy this fellow, for while he is a good horse, he is not a good animal. You must know that the man who owns him is boss, or trouble is likely to ensue. Just as with the pin eared horse, this kind of ear is usually an ugly, temperamental, and requires a firm hand to manage him."

"You want a gentle horse, don't look for one with a Roman nose. They are seldom tractable or easy to handle. The ears of these will do better than the crowded coops fitting for lack of cleaning. In the one case the birds use all that is given them, in the other they have a lot of character in the face of a horse if you look for it." —New York Herald.

From the beginning to the end of the year this always holds good. All the time the birds are growing, conditions have an element of waste for unless good clean conditions go with them, some of the work of the birds will be lost, and the result will be supporting the product of dirty quarters.

The murderer of Lieut von Leipzig, the military attaché of the German embassy, was a Turk, and the great majority of the Turks hate them.

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TRADE WITH ENEMY  
SPECIES OF TREACHERY  
SAYS ENGLISH JUDGE

That trading with the enemy was "merely a species of treachery" was the statement made to the three Rigdens, members of the great Fownes firm of glove makers who were recently sentenced by Mr. Justice Low, at the Old Bailey, London, for this offence.

Addressing the defendants, the judge said: "You are principals in a great firm—one of those firms which in the exigencies of modern trade have thought it right to have factories in various countries. It is just that type of firm and I say it as a warning to others—which renders the enforcement of the law in these matters so difficult, and the evasion of it so comparatively easy."

"You had a business established in New York, which was merely a branch of the business here. The goods purchased for that branch had to be paid for here; the profits had to be remitted here; and for all practical and business purposes the trade carried on in New York was as much carried on in this country as if the whole of the establishment had been here."

"It has been urged that I am to give some different consideration to this case because of the position and extent of the operations of your firm. It seems to me that it is just that matter which renders this case such a grave one, because if persons of the commercial distinction and great dealings like yourselves are caught, as you have been caught, infringing legislation, and if they are not dealt with severely, how is it possible for the law to deal with small and comparatively obscure persons who break it?"

"You have traded with the enemy. Trading with the enemy at the present time is merely a species of treachery, and I have to deal with it accordingly. With regard to the senior of the defendants, William Gardner Rigden, I take into account his age, 71 years, and the fact that the part he took in this business was comparatively small. The sentence is that he pays a fine of £500, and that he remains imprisoned until that amount is paid."

"With regard to you, William Fownes Rigden, there is no question that your position is extremely aggravated by the letter you wrote. (The letter to New York suggesting that German goods might be consigned to Murphy—leaving us to take them over.) Reading that letter in the light of common sense, it is impossible to say that you entered upon this transaction with any other view than the view, if possible, of getting goods from Germany, and, if possible, paying for them. There is no other view that one can take of the suggestions made in that letter."

"It is true that persons in New York, who I am told, are relatives of yours, were guided by a higher sense of propriety and propriety than you were to use their own expression, they declined to be parties to what they called 'Beating the devil around the bush,' showing clearly what they thought of these suggestions. The sentence I feel bound to pass upon a man of your position, detected and convicted on his own confession of such an offence, is that you be imprisoned in the second division for twelve calendar months."

"With regard to you, I say, Fownes Rigden, I cannot depart from the rule that we must show all and sundry engaged in business that these offences cannot be redeemed by a pecuniary penalty, and must carry with them a certain amount of disgrace. In your case, the facts do not appear to me to demand so severe a punishment as the other defendant, but you must be imprisoned in the second division for four months. I order that you jointly and severally pay the costs of this prosecution."

The defendants, who seemed overwhelmed at the sentence, then left the dock.

AN EXAMPLE OF GERMAN KULTUR

G. Ward Price, writing from Salonika to the London Times under a February date, tells of a massacre of three hundred Serbian prisoners by their Bulgarian

captors. His narrative is as follows:

A Bulgarian deserter has called to see me. This man, a corporal, had taken part on the side of the enemy in the fight for the Trebesh bridge last November. There were many things he related that it would have been interesting to have known that afternoon. But he had more vivid things to tell, and one incident in particular had left a deep impression on his mind.

This was the massacre of Serbian prisoners at Prilep, a few days before the fight for the Trebesh bridge began. The massacre had taken place before his eyes, and, though the average Bulgarian is not by any means sentimental, the way he told his story showed that the grim recollection was still strong upon him.

"A few days, he said, before the fighting for the bridges began, 250 men belonging to my regiment, the 50th, which is recruited on the banks of the Danube, were sent to help pull guns up into the mountains along the Buna Pass. We were at work at this, when word came that Prilep was taken; so that there was no need to go on with the march through the mountains and the guns could be brought back and enter Prilep by road.

We came down into the Pass and were just approaching Prilep, being in view of the barracks in the plain outside the town, when we saw a working party of about 40 men with picks and shovels approaching. We were at the time, and were

then began to dig a big pit, which was clearly meant to be used as a grave, we asked them what so big a grave was needed for. "There are dead in the town," they answered, and went on with their work.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, while we still waited for orders where to take our guns, we saw coming out of town towards us a long, straggling procession of Serbian soldier prisoners, about 300, surrounded by a strong escort of infantry. They were of all ages, some young boys of 15, some old men. They shambled along evidently without any idea to where they were going, till they came close to where this new-dug pit lay open. Then the command to halt was given, and they stood or sat, surrounded by their guards, for about an hour.

At the end of that time another body of men could be seen coming out of the town. They were Bulgarian cavalry, about 30 of them, with a captain in command. At a walk they came on towards the prisoners and their guards at the pitside. When they were still several hundred yards away, a young Serbian soldier evidently grasped what was preparing. Making a sudden dart, he sprang through the cordon of guards and was off, running at surprising speed. The guards shouted, but their rifles, though with bayonets fixed, were not loaded, and it looked for a moment as if he might get clear away.

Then the captain of the cavalry troop caught sight of him, turned in his saddle and shouted an order to his men. Half a dozen spurred their horses and left the ranks at a gallop. It was a short chase. Hearing the thunder of horsehoof behind him, the young Serbian turned his head faster than before. The galloping cavalry were soon close upon him. As the first man, with a shout, raised his sword, the fugitive doubled like a hare and was off at right angles. Two more horsemen were close behind him, though. The first rode him down, and the second leaped out of his saddle and pierced him through as he scrambled to regain his feet.

By this time the guards over the rest of the Serbians had loaded their rifles and stood round them in a ring, with leveled bayonets, while, huddled together their prisoners embraced each other, or sank in apathy to the ground.

The cavalry captain rode up to the miserable throng.

"Each man will bind the eyes of his neighbor," he shouted in Serbian.

They did so. It took a long time, and was a pitiable sight. Some young boys were crying. Many of the men shouted defiance at the guards, who looked expectantly on, and at the cavalry, whose swords were drawn, ready for the butchery. They blindfolded each other with strips

torn from their waistcloths or wherever else they had.

"Now kneel down," came the order.

One by one the victims knelt.

The captain turned again to his troopers.

"Start work," was the order he gave.

The infantry guards still keeping a circle to drive back any who might try to flee, drew off a little to give more room, and, passing through the intervals in their line, the Bulgarian cavalry rode in, among the kneeling throng of prisoners at a canter. With yells of delight they pushed to and fro, slashing and thrusting at their unarmed victims.

Some of the Serbians tried to seize the dripping sabre-blades with their hands. An arm slashed off at the shoulder would fall from their bodies. Others, tears of the banqueting that blindfolded them attempted to unhorse their executioners, pinning them to the body to throw them out of the saddle.

But even 300, though brave, could do nothing against 80 armed men. I could see the living trying to save themselves, crawling under the little heaps of dead. Others rushed towards the line of infantry surrounding them, as if to break through to safety; but the foot soldiers, intoxicated by the sight of deliberate bloodshed going on before their eyes, ran to meet them with their bayonets and thrust them through and through with savage cries.

"We are doing this in charity," shouted some of the Bulgarians. "We have no bread to feed you, so if we spared you, it would be to die of hunger."

The massacre went on for half an hour. At the end of that time there was little left to kill and the troopers were tired of cutting and thrusting. A few of them dismounted, sword in hand, and walked here and there among the bleeding groups of dead, picking them to see if any still lived. Some, though badly wounded, were still alive; but the Bulgarian captain gave no time for all to be finished off, and, at the orders, the whole pile of murdered prisoners, whether breathing or extinct, were pushed by the infantry into the grave dug earlier in the afternoon and earth was shovelled at once on top of them.

All night after I could not sleep, said the deserter.

GOVERNMENT BERTH FOR REV. GOLD

Edmonton, March 30.—Rev. W. G. Gold, former secretary of the Temperance and Moral Reformation League of Alberta, will be given a position in the department of the attorney-general in connection with the enforcement of the liquor act, according to a statement made on the floor of the house last evening by Hon. C. W. Cross, in answer to questions by George Headley (Cons.).

Mr. Headley wanted to know if the same commissioners that now have charge of the branch of the license work would be retained under the liquor act. Mr. Cross non-committally declared that there might be some of the present license officials retained.

Mr. Headley asked if the minister considered the three commissioners to be sufficient to administer the act. Mr. Cross said that one thing he had decided on was the necessity of an excellent detective force, and that was as far as he had gone. He had not yet fixed on any settled policy, but the act would be strictly enforced.

Dr. Stanley (Conservative) said the method of administering the liquor act had been discussed widely and exhaustively throughout the province, and the people wanted to know what the government had decided to do. He was of the opinion that the attorney-general department should have the administration of the act. It was due to the fact that the government explained the method they had decided on.

Mr. Cross here said he had only promised one man a job under the act, and that man was Rev. W. F. Gold. Mr. Gold had accepted a job on Mr. Cross' suggestion, but his exact duties had not been decided on yet.

Premier Sifton said that the responsibility of the enforcement of the act was on the lieutenant-governor in council, largely through recommendations from

the attorney-general's department. He declared that the administration of the act would not be placed in the hands of an independent commission.

In response to a query from Robert Patterson (Cons., Macleod) as to whether hotels under the liquor act would be under control of the government or the municipalities, the premier stated that he guessed they would be under the control of the owners, and the municipalities would exercise the same control as they do now.

# Production and Thrift

## GROWING CROPS ON STUBBLE LAND IN 1916

**The Empire's Demands** for food are greater this year than last. Less summer-fallow and less fall ploughing than usual in 1915 make it necessary that the farmers of the Prairie provinces in 1916 shall sow extensively on stubble land

MR. J. H. GRISDALE, Director, and the Superintendents of the Dominion Experimental Farms, urge the following upon the Farmers:

### STUBBLE LAND OF FIRST CROP AFTER FALLOW

Burn stubble thoroughly as soon as surface is dry. Fire about noon time in steady wind if possible, where area is large, harrow first, then cultivate, seed, and harrow again. In Eastern Saskatchewan sow 1½ bush. per acre; in Western Saskatchewan 1¼ bush. On light soils and dry lands sow ¾ bush. less.

### STUBBLE LAND OF SECOND CROP AFTER FALLOW

Usually this land should be summer-fallow, but this year much of it must be in crop. Burn stubble if possible. This may be helped by scattering straw freely over the field. Wrap old sacking about the end of a 4-foot stick. Dig in grass. Set on fire and shake out straw and stubble. Carry gasoline in open pail. If straw is dry, burn the stubble to burn the straw and then sow. Oats and barley will do better than wheat. If shoe drills are used, plough shallow instead of cultivating. Plough, pack or roll, and then harrow, if land is grassy or weedy. In the drier sections at least one-third of all cropping land should be summer-fallow every year.

### STUBBLE LAND OF THIRD CROP AFTER FALLOW

Do not sow to grain, but summer-fallow. Better use your spring labour on other stubble land and thus make sure of crops in 1916 and 1917. Put your labour on land that is likely to give best returns.

### SEED

Sow only clean, plump seed of tested variety. Use the fanning mill thoroughly and treat seed for smut. Have horses, harness and machines in good shape before starting work.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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### MEAT SHORTAGE WILL BE BIG PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR

Ottawa, March 27.—The problem of cattle and meat shortage after the war is already being faced in England, and with a view to studying land settlement possibilities in Canada, W. B. Boyd Carpenter, formerly of the British colonial office, and for

four years a member of the British board of agriculture, is in Ottawa on his way west, accompanied by Percy B. Bowater, of England.

The mission of Mr. Carpenter is a semi-official one, and he has consulted with government officials, both here and in the United States. In an interview with the press, he said that one thing he had decided on was the necessity of an excellent detective force, and that was as far as he had gone. He had not yet fixed on any settled policy, but the act would be strictly enforced.

Dr. Stanley (Conservative) said the method of administering the liquor act had been discussed widely and exhaustively throughout the province, and the people wanted to know what the government had decided to do. He was of the opinion that the attorney-general department should have the administration of the act. It was due to the fact that the government explained the method they had decided on.

"It has been estimated that the loss in horses alone is from 300,000 to 350,000," said Mr. Carpenter. "And the big problem to be faced is how to reproduce these. Cattle do not reproduce rapidly enough to save the situation, and therefore the indications are that pigs will form the chief meat food in Europe for some years to come, because they are the only animals which reproduce rapidly enough."

It is estimated that

"the number of cattle in Europe

"is 100 million."

"The number of pigs is 100 million."

"The number of hogs is 100 million."

"The number of sheep is 100 million."

"The number of goats is 100 million."

"The number of horses is 100 million."

"The number of donkeys is 100 million."

"The number of mules is 100 million."

"The number of camels is 100 million."

"The number of llamas is 100 million."

"The number of alpacas is 100 million."

"The number of guinea pigs is 100 million."

"The number of rabbits is 100 million."

"The number of hares is 100 million."

"The number of deer is 100 million."

"The number of moose is 100 million."

"The number of elk is 100 million."

"The number of caribou is 100 million."

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He Knew Some  
Edmund had just begun to attend the public school when he found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this little 'Walker'?" she said. "Is he nice little boy?"

"Yes, 'sum, he is!" replied Edmund enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No, sir," Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

## Ottawa Girl's Message of Hope

TELL TIRED WOMEN OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Miss Logan Tells How They Relieve Her of Pains and Aches So Many Run-down Women Know.

Ottawa, Ont.—(Special)—A glad day I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills. I don't do a wonderful lot of good," says Miss Gladys M. Logan, 261 Queen street, this city. "I have a sharp pain in my back, sharp pains across my back. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had headache and was subject to neuralgia. I was very tired and nervous and I envied all and there were boils under my eyes."

"For two years I have had this trouble, often having to lay up for a day or two. I was attended by doctors and wasted money on useless medicines, but still found relief when Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Miss Logan's statement is a message to the hope of thousands of women in Canada and the United States who are suffering. She wants them to know they can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nothing slow about the Japanese. A Tokio merchant advertises that "Goods are despatched to customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot from a cannon's mouth."

While the total value of farm products of British Columbia in 1915 was \$20,000,000, the value of those from the rest of Canada \$26,000,000, worth of the same class of goods, including 100,000,000 pounds of flour, flour mill products, and other food products to the value of \$5,000,000. These purchases from outside included 1,000,000 pounds of stock, \$4,500,000 of dairy products, \$6,000,000 of meat products, \$800,000 of fruit and \$1,400,000 of eggs. All of which goes to show that there is still a good home market for British Columbia's food products—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

"Safety first" seems to be the motto of some of the Judges in the West Indies. When all the prisoners is burnt before they are sent to the possibility of a gunboat from the culprit's native land popping in to make trouble.

I told that a Hayti magistrate, on examining a prisoner, found that he was from Switzerland. "Switzerland," he said, "has its laws." "No searson your Honor," said the interpreter.

"And no navy?"

"No navy, your Honor."

"Very well, then," said the Judge. "I'll give him a year at hard labor."

## Greatest Results

often come from simplest means.

For instance—one's daily food plays a big part in deciding for success or failure.

To bring out the best mental and physical forces sound nourishment is imperative.

## Grape-Nuts A FOOD

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies in splendid proportion all the rich nourishment of the grains, including the valuable mineral elements, lacking in many foods, but most necessary for vigor and activity of brain and body.

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts

Made in Canada

Sold by Grocers.

Canadian Biscuit Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1000

## Enemy Submarine Crews Suicide

A Remarkable Story is Related by Montreal Doctor

Dr. G. M. Ingels, a Montreal physician, who returned recently says that Britain had captured more than 170 German submarine crews, bringing the total of captured submarine crews up to 65. Glass bottomed boats are being used successfully in locating these submersibles.

Dr. Ingels also declared that German submarine crews, rather than submit to capture by the British, com-

mit suicide.

The first crew he saw was the crew of a submarine, ten men lying on the floor of the operating room," said Dr. Ingels. "Beside them, wearing the uniform of a German officer, was another man, who was carrying a pistol in his hand. A bullet through his head had ended his life.

"We concluded the officer was the commander of the submarine, and when he found capture inevitable surrendered the crew to his side and then turned the revolver on himself. He was a man who was too proud to fall a prisoner, and my naval officer friend told me the British made similar discoveries when they captured a German submarine.

For two years I have been this way, and I have been having a lay-off for a day or two. I was attended by doctors and wasted money on useless medicines, but still found relief when Dodd's Kidney Pills."

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## Women Outlive Men

Insurance Statistics and Death Notices Reveal Interesting Facts

During 1915 the death rate announced in the Times included those of 864 men and 1,117 women of 50 years or over. The death rate among women was 16 to 20 per cent.

Insurance statistics have shown that women live longer than men. Between the ages of 20 and 60, the death rate of women exceeds the death rate of men to a remarkable degree, owing largely, according to a medical view, to the greater carelessness of women in the use of greater carelessness of diet among men.

According to a New York authority, a woman who takes an endowment insurance policy lives longer than a man of the same age with the same policy.

"The longevity of the average woman is undoubtedly a question of spirit and the determination to live until the policy matures."

The average woman, it is believed, leads a quieter and more sheltered life than the man," said a doctor.

"Her life work is largely done; where-

as the man's is still in progress.

Women are more careful in their diet, and hunt harder and harder."

The ACUTE PAIN FROM NEURALGIA

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

A clever medical writer has said that "Neuralgia is a cry from the nerves for better blood."

In other words, neuralgia is not disease—it is only a symptom, but a very painful one.

Neuralgia is the disease, the cause of your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that your nerves are irritated, swollen, sore, and painful.

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# A NEW ARCTIC SEAPORT GIVEN TO RUSSIA AS A RESULT OF THE WAR

ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST INTERESTING PORTS

Archangel Now Takes a Leading Place Among the Wheat Exporting Ports, and Should be Kept in Mind in Calculating The Possibilities of the Hudson Bay Route

One of the most interesting ports to the world today is Archangel, Russia's Arctic seaport on the White Sea. Previous to the war there it was considered to be of little value, but to-day it is a port of entrance for timber, furs and other local products of Northern Russia; but now Archangel is the only part of European Russia open for foreign trade, and is the chief port of communication, and together with Vladivostok forms one of the two main ports for supply to Russia. Archangel stands on the White River, which at that point is about two and a half miles wide, with a depth of between 22 to 24 feet. The river is 1,000 miles long, and amounts to about three feet, and at various landing stages the depth of the water is, as a rule, 22 feet at low water.

Archangel is a long, narrowly built city, with suburbs and outlying houses extending to the White Sea, the latter being more than 30 miles away. The main river is about six miles long. The shipping on the river down to the White Sea is considerable. The city is 35 miles from the sea, and the port is of great importance to American farmers and grain dealers, and a source of great wealth, in the aggregate to many millions, of dollars in un-payable debts.

The authorities at the Minnesota School of Agriculture have endeavored to combine two important factors in wheat, the blue stem, which is widely grown in the American northwest, and famous for its prolificacy, and the German, which is noted for its rust-resisting qualities.

The United States Government and the German Government have already exchanged \$30,000 in the way of important results.

The cross has been successful, after ten years of experimentation, but the college is still at work, and the farmers in the United States and Germany until certain difficulties have been overcome. Among these is the poor baking quality of the new wheat.

Until this defect is remedied the cross-strain will not be of service to the world. It is understood that the high productivity of the blue stem and the sound rust resistance of the durum, and the authorities are still at work until they can bring the new strain up to the present standard.

## Seeking a Non-Rust Wheat

Experiments Being Made to Develop a Species of Wheat That Will Resist Rust

Experiments are now under way at the Minnesota State Agricultural College which are expected to have a marked effect on the future production of wheat in the Northwest and the Northeast. The object of the experiments has set for themselves is the development of a species of wheat which shall be rust-free, and the effectiveness of the present to do this an annual worry to American farmers and grain dealers, and a source of great wealth, in the aggregate to many millions, of dollars in un-payable debts.

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## Tribute to Canadians

Cardinal Bourne in Westminster Tells of Glory Page They Are

Writing

Speaking at a memorial mass for the Canadian at Westminster Cathedral, London, Cardinal Bourne said the Canadian soldiers were giving up their lives, not to conquer, the comforts of home, but to live in the ocean with the ocean with no thought of any other compensation than hardship and suffering, very probably death. When he wrote that there would be no more glorious page than the record of what Canada's sons had achieved in the defense of their country.

In a sermon to the Canadians at Saint Margaret's, Canon Carnegie said the remarkable fact was that, when the war began, the comfort of home was less than the comfort of the ocean with no thought of any other compensation than hardship and suffering, very probably death. When he wrote that there would be no more glorious page than the record of what Canada's sons had achieved in the defense of their country.

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The war that was carried out last summer and autumn by the Russian authorities was most admirable, in spite of the great accumulation of supplies that had been gathered together.

Goods for the Russian government have been moved by the railway gauge, rail and goods sent to private firms have been shipped by boat on large ships, paid for by parcels post, when they have been taken by the railway company. Besides Archangel, at Kola, in Lapland, across the North Pole, the port of Murmansk has been constructed to be completed in this winter, connecting the Arctic ocean with the Baffin Bay, so that a port can be used advantageously at Kola can be used advantageously, especially from January to May, when it is impossible to keep Archangel open even at the time when the ice破ers are around this port of the Arctic ocean. The Gulf Stream creates sufficient warmth to prevent ice. Many building materials are now being arrived for offices and habitations at Kola from early January until May. The use of the White Sea for traffic of light goods sent to the other countries, owing to our ample supply of clothing and equipment. The gun boats are a very popular item.

Another letter received by Sir Sam Hughes comes from a resident of Portland, Me. The writer says that the Canadian troops, which are at the front, are highly praised in the United States, and that the time of the war, the general feeling was far more cheerful and hopeful than in the days preceding the Armistice. The general feeling was that the Canadian troops had achieved a great deal of good for well-being and happiness.

Germans Much Afraid of Canadians

The provision which is being made for the Canadian troops, especially at the front, is highly praised in the United States, and that the time of the war, the general feeling was far more cheerful and hopeful than in the days preceding the Armistice. The general feeling was that the Canadian troops had achieved a great deal of good for well-being and happiness.

Thinks of the generosity of our men, I am pleased to say that we feel the record of the Canadian troops, which are at the front, are highly praised in the United States, and that the time of the war, the general feeling was far more cheerful and hopeful than in the days preceding the Armistice. The general feeling was that the Canadian troops had achieved a great deal of good for well-being and happiness.

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Archangel presents to the visitor the look of a modern city, and the end of the "austere" Canadian town of the west that were created "over night." A great number of houses, shops, and other buildings have been put up to accommodate the overwhelming Russian business, and to cater to the multitude of sailors. A tramway has been constructed along the main street of the town, and a complete electric light and power plant has been put up, furnishing power for the electric railway and lighting in the town.

The city has a very bracing climate all the year around; the summer is not very cold, whilst the winter, though cold, is not very intense. There are many sheep, the most interesting of which are the fur sheep, selling fur of the blue and white breeds, etc., from Novo Zembla. The population of Archangel is now about 40,000; good hotel accommodation is to be had, although the hotels are not what might be considered first class. The passenger service of the narrow gauge line from Archangel to Vologda is very limited. Just outside Archangel there is a station for breeding blue, white, and black foxes is an interesting feature.

Today Archangel is one of the most important wheat ports of the world, a fact to be kept in mind in calculating the possibilities for North America and the Hudson Bay route, an outlet for the Western Canadian wheat crop. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France have trade with Archangel.

The United States has no consular representative.

The Mired Boy

There is the making of a good man in the hired boy on the farm, but he may be sadly spoilt in the making if he is not made to work up to his shoulders in mud and water.

Everything that goes wrong indoors and out, if everyone feels privileged to give him orders, if he is regarded as a master, and is not given a chance to pretty much as they please with the Germans. The Germans are much afraid of the Canadians.

Archangel presents to the visitor the look of a modern city, and the end of the "austere" Canadian town of the west that were created "over night." A great number of houses, shops, and other buildings have been put up to accommodate the overwhelming Russian business, and to cater to the multitude of sailors. A tramway has been constructed along the main street of the town, and a complete electric light and power plant has been put up, furnishing power for the electric railway and lighting in the town.

The city has a very bracing climate all the year around; the summer is not very cold, whilst the winter, though cold, is not very intense. There are many sheep, the most interesting of which are the fur sheep, selling fur of the blue and white breeds, etc., from Novo Zembla. The population of Archangel is now about 40,000; good hotel accommodation is to be had, although the hotels are not what might be considered first class. The passenger service of the narrow gauge line from Archangel to Vologda is very limited. Just outside Archangel there is a station for breeding blue, white, and black foxes is an interesting feature.

Today Archangel is one of the most important wheat ports of the world, a fact to be kept in mind in calculating the possibilities for North America and the Hudson Bay route, an outlet for the Western Canadian wheat crop. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and France have trade with Archangel.

The United States has no consular representative.

A Humane Mistress

"And you are still rejoicing in that spirit of the old Mrs. Malaprop," inquired the caller.

"Well, we are and we ain't," said Mrs. Malaprop. "The fact is, Mary Anne, I am a good old woman, and the work of my household that I've given her a three weeks' vaccination. I was afraid if I didn't she would be invaded terribly." — Harper's Weekly.

No Danger

City Councils, But, Bowdoin Eben, you can't go to the north in the winter. Your grandfather were those at least forty years ago.

Conus Eben: "That's all right. You don't suppose there'll be anybody at the party that saw him in them, do you?"

## GERMANS PLAN TO GET FOOTHOLD IN AMERICA

Working Girls Make Better Wives Than the Average High School Graduates

Good Housekeepers

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**The Store  
with the  
Best Values**

## **THE LEADING STORE**

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

# **New Spring Goods Arriving Daily**

### **New Dress Goods**

A great variety of new Dress Goods in all the leading materials—Silk Crepe de Chine New Suiting, Flowered Voiles, Muslins, Embroidered Voiles, Cotton Crepes, Plain White Voiles, and many other lines, at ver low prices. Per yard.....15c to \$1.50

### **New Waists**

Here is where you find the best assortment of Waists. Dozens to pick from. White Embroidered Waists, Cotton Crepes in polka-dots. These are nicely trimmed with lace edgings. The prices range from.....65c to \$3.75



### **New Corsets**

Our new stock of D. & A. Corsets has arrived. We have added a great many new styles to our stock. A special called the "Super-Bone"; this corset is guaranteed not to break and will give splendid wear. Per pair.....\$3.50

Other lines from.....75c to \$3.50

### **New Collars**

A new shipment of Ladies' Lace and Organdy Collars to hand; they are beauties at special prices.....25c to \$1.75

**Agent for  
the New Idea  
Patterns 10c**

**A. M. Campbell  
Lacombe**

### **Men's Work Shirts**

50 doz. Men's Work Shirts, assorted colors, extra heavy well made shirts. This is a wonderful bargain while they last, 75c each

### **Men's Neglige Shirts**

5 doz. Men's Fine Shirts in black and blue stripe, with soft collar. Good material, good fitting, at the small price of.....75c

### **Men's Wool Sox**

25 doz. pairs of Men's Wool Sox, extra good quality, while they last per pair, 25c

### **Items of Interest Locally**

Miss Laycock, of Ponoka, visited friends here over the week end.

Mrs. L. W. Puffer and daughter are visiting relatives in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fortune took in the horse show in Edmonton this week.

A number of Ponoka Odd Fellows made a fraternal call at Magnet Lodge on Thursday night.

Two well known young couples went to Edmonton this week. Ru nor says they will not return single.

A Raymond left on Wednesday for Whitefish, Montana, to visit his daughters Mrs. Cole and Mrs. McLaughlin, and his son Ralph.

The Patriotic Society wishes to thank "A Friend" for the donation of \$20 to the Fund, which was received on Tuesday morning.

Every night in the week is a big feature night at the Rex these days. You're not missing the big Wednesdays and Friday, 5-reel shows are you?

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Ducks and geese have returned from their winter sojourn in the south, flocks passing over town at frequent intervals. The sloughs are breaking up, and the farmers are busy on the land. Spring is here.

Mrs. E. E. Cole and family left on Thursday for the States, where they will make their future home.

Pat McDonald visited relatives here Thursday. As the battalion in which he is enlisted will leave soon, this is probably his last visit here before departure.

J. W. Miller, Provincial Grand Master I.O.O.F., accompanied by his special deputy J. A. Tully, paid Magnet Lodge No. 12 an official visit on Thursday night.

Will the ladies who knit for St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. Nickerson on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Jack Lundie, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lundie (A. Urquhart & Co.), visited Edmonton on Monday, and while in the city enlisted in the "Kilties" Battalion, Lt.-Col. Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett have received a letter from their son, Harold, who is a member of the 56th Batt., which left for England a few weeks ago. He reports all well.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Parker celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding on the 2nd inst. They were the recipients of many little tokens of esteem from their friends.

W. J. Roberts, who has been with the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, has this week taken the position formerly held by G. Weber at the head of the dry goods department of The Leading Store.

John Lundy, Ernie Trimble, Walter Fleming, Sergt. Oakley, Sergt. Dick, and G. Curry, were among the soldiers stationed in Calgary and Edmonton who spent the week-end at their homes here.

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Hospital Association will be held in the Hospital Thursday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2.30 o'clock, for the consideration of matters connected with that institution. All members are requested to attend. Jessie Fraser, Secretary.

The Women's Institute purpose holding a ten cent tea and sale of baking for the Rest-Room on Saturday, April 22nd, from 3 to 6 o'clock. As this will be the Easter season, many dainty things will be prepared for the holiday. If anyone wants anything special phone the secretary. If she cannot prepare it herself she will get someone else to.

On Wednesday night Constable Miller caught John Renner furnishing liquor to an interdict. He was tried before Magistrates Carters and Swizer, admitted his guilt and was given a fine of \$100 and costs, or an alternative of three months in jail. Being unable to liquidate the fine, he gets the three months. The interdict was assessed \$25 and costs—a very light penalty considering the fact that he has been a persistent offender.

All lovers of music will have an opportunity of hearing the great Russian artists, Chernavskys, at the Comet Theatre on April 13. This promises to be the musical treat of the year, and Lacombe is highly favored by having such musicians visit them. They are playing the principal cities of Canada on this trip, and they have decided to make a midway stop between Calgary and Edmonton.

E. Y. Himmelwright and bride from Whets, California, arrived in Lacombe this week after an extended honeymoon trip through the Western States. Mr. Himmelwright is already well-known in Lacombe, having spent some

time here last year while looking up a location. He was engaged extensively in raising cattle in the States, and will engage in the same work here. He has purchased a ranch near Bentley, and will go extensively into sheep raising, at the present time considering the most lucrative branch of the live stock industry. Mr. and Mrs. Himmelwright are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barnett while in Lacombe.

NAMED AS LOCAL  
JUDGES IN SUPREME  
COURT OF ALBERTA

Ottawa, April 2.—An order in council has been passed appointing eight district judges in the Province of Alberta as local judges of the supreme court of that province. They are: Their Honors, Judge Taylor, of Edmonton; Judge Camilian Noel, of Athabasca; Judge Jackson, of Calgary; Judge Iles, of Wetaskiwin; Judge Jackson, of Macleod; Judge Winter, of Calgary; Judge Crawford, of Edmonton.

#### **MARRIED**

VIG-HOLMAN.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on March 17, 1916, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Clara Vig to Morris Holman, both of Bentley.

KIRKPATRICK-KYLER.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, on March 21st, 1916, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Judith Olive Kirkpatrick to Herschel Hugo Kyler, both of Ponoka.

Don't fail to see "The Dancing Girl" at the Rex, on Saturday and Monday evenings.

**We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
in the  
Hardware Dept.**

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

### **EASTER EXCURSIONS**

**FARE AND ONE-THIRD  
for the round trip.**

**Tickets on sale  
APRIL 20-23 (inclusive)**

**Good returning April 25, 1916**

**For tickets and information apply  
to any C. P. R. Ticket Agent.**

**R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent, Calgary**

#### **TO THE PUBLIC**

Beginning on April 1st all meat will be strictly cash at the Lacombe Meat Market; F. C. Cheeseman, Prop. It is necessary that we insist on this, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy in the way of live stock. There will be no exceptions to this rule; all my customers will be treated alike. F. C. Cheeseman.

#### **FARMS WANTED**

I will trade my \$3,500. equity in fully modern 10 roomed house, Calgary, for a quarter section. Owner, 2116 16th St. W., Calgary.

#### **ARBORDALE U.F.A.**

The next regular meeting of the above Union will be held on Monday evening, April 17th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Madden.

The Chernavskys, musical artists, will appear in the Comet Theatre on the evening of April 18

